# EUROPE.

Grand Scramble for a Newspaper Official Sinecure in England.

What France Thinks of Bonaparteism and the "Reds."

The Peace and Liberty Congress-Its Work and American Delegates.

The Inman steamship City of Brussels (new), Captain Kennedy, from Liverpool on the 14th and Queenstown the 15th of October, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, after a rapid passage, bringing our special correspondence and files from Europe dated to her day of sailing from Ireland.

The Westminster (England) Review says that the ex-Queen of Spain has serious thoughts of retiring from the gayeties of Parisian life. The Gaulois states that her Majesty has bought a little property near Gonesse, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, where Sister Patrocinio and a score of nuns are to set up a conventual establishment. The original landlord of the property is said to have een a retired ragpicker of Paris, who has gone to his native town to enjoy his ofium cum dignitate. The idea of a Queen buying property from a chiffo-nier is certainly suggestive of the vanity of all

At a meeting of the Cork Board of Poor Law Guardians, Mr. D. J. Riordan tendered notice of a motion to the effect that the Board petition Parlianent to pass a measure securing the occupiers of land "the free and unrestricted enjoyment of the labor and capital expended on the soil while pre-serving to the landlord his just rights and privileges." The chairman peremptorily refused to receive the motion, on the ground that it was

At the Norwich (England) election inquiry commis alon in Bridgewater Mr. Walter Bagshot stated that at the contest in 1866 he spent £1,522. He intended to fight on pure principles, but he found afterwards that the liberal lawyers had spent corruptedly £1,100, which he repaid, "in order not to be thought

Mr. John Bright paid a visit to Dumfries and went to see the grave of Burns. During Mr. Bright's stay at Carlisle, England, he made daily excursions to places of interest in the neighborhood. He visited Canonbie, calling on the way at Arthuret church to see the grave of the late Sir James Gra-

Mr. Woodward, librarian in ordinary to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, died October 12. Mr. Woodward was a man of considerable literary and artistic culture. He wrote a history of Wales and a history of America, and a local history of Hampshire, was editor of the Fine Ar's Quarterly Review, and lately engaged on a life of "Leonardo da Vinci."

It is said that important changes will soon be made in the law relating to the press in Russia. The principal newspapers of Moscow and St. Petersburg, which, under the decree issued four years ago, are removed from the control of the censorship, though they are still hable to arertissements, often followed by suspension and confiscation, openly express their fear that even the restricted amount of liberty now allowed them will be withdrawn. The Moscon Gazette announces that the alterations which are to be made in the present law already exist on paper, and that they are the work of bureaucratic reactionists, who have persuaded the government that the freedom at present unjoyed by the press exposes the State to an sorts of dangers.

In consequence of the prevailing scarcity of food

and the famine in Rajpootana, the Governor General of India abandoned his intention of holding the pro-

### ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone Appoints an Editor-Tie Management of the London Gazette-A Scramble for the Place and the Mon who Obtained It-Death of a Liberal Earl-Colonel Kelly's LONDON, Oct. 13, 1869.

There are few Northerners who will not glad to learn how Mr. Gladstone has disposed of a very valuable piece of patronage. Some few weeks ago the editor of the London Gazette died. The London Gazette can hardly be called a newspaper. although it certainly contains news, which is sometimes pleasant, but very often the reverse, to those ing whom'it treats. It is, in fact, the official journal of the government, containing the official list of bankruptcies, of appointments, promotions and changes in the army, navy and civil ser For instance, no man is considered a member of Parliament, nor can he take his seat in the House of Commons, unless he is "in the Gazette"-that is, until his name is duty entered as being returned for such a place as an appointment in the army, he cannot fill that appointment until his "name is in the Gazerte." It is the same as to all promotions, nominations to the peerage, to be a paronet, a knight or what not-no appointment is legal or in force until it has appeared in the London Gazette. The London Gazette appears twice a week. It is the property of government. paid the very handsome salary of £800, or \$4,000 a year. The appointment is for life. It is in the gifof the Prime Minister, and is always given to some newspaper man who has fought well for the party in

200 applicants for it, many of them members of Parliament and men holding a good social position. Talk of place-hunting in America, as the correspondent of the Times does ! I wish you saw or heard of the place-hunting that takes place in England. Mr. Glaostone's private secretary told a friend of mine the other day that he had been obliged to reply to upwards of 1,000 letters concerning this appointupwards of 1,000 letters concerning this appointment. And I do not wonder at it. In Engiand, if A wants a certain situation he does not ask, nor even get his inducatial friends to ask for it; but he writes to the Minister who has the giving away of the berth, and he gets B, the member of Parliament; C, liberal Peer; B, the old college friend of the Minister; F, the friend of the Minister's wife; G, the wife of another friend of the Minister's wife; G, the wife of another friend of the Minister's wife; G, the wife of another friend of the Minister's wife; Second consin, and so on to the end of the alphabet, to write.

All these letters have to be answered, and the task, of course, falls upon the private secretary of the Minister. But, atthough among other applicants for this situation of editor to the London Gazette there were two if not three memoers of Parliament and several relatives of Feers, Mr. Gladstone has given it to Mr. Thomas Walker, editor of the London News, the only man in England who, nine years ago, stemmed the tide of abuse that was heaped upon the American Northerners from every pen and in every paper in Engand. Then, as now, the London News was the leading liberal paper of England, and I have reason to know that nearly all the staff of the paper, and certainly most of the proprietors, were afraid to stand alone and take up the federal cause. But Mr. Walker was firm, and eclared that so long as he was editor of the paper it snould never violate common sense and justice, so as to join in the cry that was then fashnonable. In the days of which I write to be on the staff of the Datty News was to be thought a monster of minjuty and injustice, It is true that the London Nar sided also with the federal cause, but the Sar had never the influence of the Datty News, and was, moreover, looked upon as-what it was—the personal property and organ of one man, Mr. John Bright, Mr. Walker always feit certain that in good time the public opinion of England would come round again, and events have proved that he ment. And I do not wonder at it. In England, if A wants a certain situation he does not ask, nor even

likes, and live as he chooses. I am only sorry to hear that his health will not permit him to continue as editor of the London News. He has for many years been very hard worked, and had an enormous deal of responsibility on his shoulders, and for the last two menths he broke down. His new appointment will, however, enable him, I trust, to recover his health. Curiously enough, the papers autounce the death of Lord St. Maur, only son of the Duke of Somerset, one of the very few members of the English aristocracy who always spoke in favor of the Northern cause and of the federal politics. He was a very rising man among the liberals of England, and had his health not been so bad would long ago he very made his mark in the political world. During the civil war in America he went to the United States, travelling as "Mr. Seymour," and saw and judged of things for himself. He was greatly struck with the kindness and hospitality shown him in your country, and used after his return to say that he always felt ashamed when he met an American in England and observed how very little kindness he received from any one.

Very few vards from the spot where I am writing

your country, and used after his return to say that he aiways felt ashaned when he met an American in England and observed how very little kindness he received from any one.

Very few yards from the spot where I am writing this tetter, Colonel Kelly, the Fenian leader, was captured on the 3d inst. When I say "captured," I am wrong. He was driving in a cab, which was overturned, and being thrown out he fractured his skull and was taken to the hospital. When there a detective poltceman saw him and identified him as Kelly, who two years ago escaped from the prison van in Manchester. He is now tying in danger of death at King's College Hospital, and cannot, indeed, live many hours. It forms a curious commentary upon the supposed cleverness of our much boasted police that Kelly should have been living for months in the very heart of London, and the detectives have been convinced that he was in New York. I have reason to believe that the accident which befel Kelly will put a stop to a Fenian rising which might have taken place this month in Ireland. I have also to confirm what I stated a fortnight ago, viz., that all the Fenians now in custody will be liberated before Christmas on their giving a guarantee that they will leave England. And this reminds me that a friend of mine saw and spoke a few days ago to the "ex-centre" Stevens, who is now in Paris. He is in great poverty, just able to live by giving lessons in English at half a frame (ten cents) the hour.

I open my letter to say that Colonel Kelly died in

I open my letter to say that Colonel Kelly died in the hospital, where he was taken after his accident. Father O'Callagan, the parish priest of Liacoin's lan Fields, attended him, but he was insensible to the last moment.

#### FRANCE.

Is Bonapartism Declining ?-What Most Con-

[From the London Times, Oct, 14.]

It is ususual with some of the bitterest enemies of the French imperial regions, when they find it impossible to deny the well-being attained by the country during the last eighteen years, to contend that mental development has not kept pace with material progress, concluding that imperialism, if it pamper the body, at all events kills the soul. The second empire, it is stated, has, like the first, stood in the light of French genius. It has introduced what is called an Augustan age, but without that brilliancy of intellectual achievements which in some degree reconciled the old Roman republicans to the loss of their turbulent but stirring political existence. The time may, perhaps, have come to inquire into the justice of this charge. As there seem now to be well founded hopes that personal rule has come to an end any retrospective survey of the influence, good or baneful, which it exercised may not be without use to those, whoever they be, on whom the guidance of public affairs in France will hereafter devolve. It is not unlikely that the argument, "Post hoc, cryo propter hoc," has been too freely applied, both in prase and in blame of the government of the third Napoleon. No doubt France has, during this recent period, made giganite steps, not only towards the acquirement of enormous wealth, but also towards the spread of that external comfort and polish which brings a country into the foremost rank among civilized communities; but this must to a great extent be the result of a prolonged peace under almost any form of governmen; France, it must be avowed, had already shown signal symptoms of general advancement, both under the restored Bourbons and Lonis Philippe, and Germany, some parts of Italy, and even Spain, have during this last hall century doubled their population, their trade and industry.

\*\* We may be told that the liberty winch has hitherto been vouchsafed to Italians and Spaniards is not "of the right sort;" that its influence has not asyet had time to be fully geration and mannerism that stimulus which the natural no longer supplies; and a mutual corruption of the redder by the writer and of the latter by the former mevitably ensues. The decline is often already perceptible in the original genius itself; but it is far more apparent in the "siavas herd" of imitatora, it was thus that French literature, although still copious, began to develop germs of decay, both resthetic and moral, long before the second republic ushered in the second empire. It is very true that the reign of Louis Napoleon substituted a quietum servitum for a periodosa libertus; but the February revolution was of too epinemeral and uneventful a character to affect mental culture. The literature of France is still the same as it was under Louis Philippe, still on its wane, though a few degrees lower in tone and indusence. Engene Sue flourished under the July monarchy, yet we hear that the wholesale murderer Traugmann boasts of being a disciple of the Engene Sue school. His ambition was to emplate one of the heroes of the Juli Errant." Heroes of the Abbe Rodin and Chourineur stamp were held up as models for the French youth before the middle of the century, and whatever was still pure and noble in the French nation had no longer any refuge from all-pervading corruption save in an absolute rejection of all literature. We see the same causes rapidly leading to the same effects in this country. Yet a few years more of "sensational" novels and of "plays which draw full houses," and few will boast of their familiar acquaintance with the literature of the day. It is thus that actual lack of readers has dried up the sources of literary production in Italy and Spain. Ratner than what is called "light literature," people say in those countries they will have no ilterature at all. It is not that men of talent are scarce south of the Alps or the Pyrences. The tales by the author's own country have signally failed. Novel readers in Italy read English sinelves, but all attempts to translate and popularize "boctor

# What is Thought of the "Reds."

Galignani's Messenger of Paris, of the 14th of October, sams up the spirit of the city press of that day in the following words:-M. Gueroult publishes a sensible article in the Opinion Nationale on the ranters and mouthers who hold forth in the irrecon-

anters and mouthers who hold forth in the irreconcilable press. He says:—

The scourges of democracy at the present day are the vorticew's of the revolution, who attempt to ape Danton and copy Robespierre. The history of the revolution has competely turned their heads and made them intoxicated and crazy; they are trying to manufacture for our special benefit a grotsque parody of 1793, and to strive to reproduce, in cold blood, the incidents, the passions, the crimes of that terrible epoch. They are apparently unconscious of the fact that they are but fifth-rate fators, and that their mouthing and grimaces merely we'very the public, whose attention is engreased by matters of more moment. Nothing can be more unitee than 17-3 and 1899. The business of that spoch was to overthrow the fendal and Catholic world; the work of the present day is to reconstruct, on the principles laid down by our fathers, the industrious and pacific social state of the intercent century, and those who wish to take an exact measure of the relative importance of the two undertakings have only to compare the great destroyers of those days with their matators of the present. To accomplish the work of revolution at that epoch, such men as Mirabeau, Danton, or Robespierre were needed. Now, however, M.M. Rochefort and Vacquerie are adequate for the purpose.

As regards the talk about a republic as the best of

As regards the talk about a republic as the best of

governments, which the irreconcileables are constantly indulging in, M. Guerneit remarks:—

The present period is not ripe for a republic, and, as it is not universally wished for, it could not be anything but the dictatorship of a coterie; and that is just what the country will not have. Whenever France will have lost her prejudice in favor of a monarchical form of government, and universal suffrage proclaims the republic, I shall appliand with all my heart. But I will have nothing to do with a hole-and-corner republic, born before its time, and forced on us without our consent.

The Paris Feuple comments as follows on the tone of the radical papers' remarks respecting the disturbance at Aubin thus:—This deplorable conflict is naturally made the most of by the hostile press. Such a course was to be expected. It is a fresh proof of the indifference and crucity of the government. That is the theme which is being developed, and will be so for a week to come. What, however, was the government to do? Were the men to be allowed to drown the head engineer? Were the troops to let themselves be disarmed and knocked on the head? The journals would do much better to answer these questions than indulge in common-place rant. As for ourselves—and until the contrary is proved—we shall think that the duty of the authorities was to prevent the commission of a crime, and that of the soldiers to defend themselves. If any one is of a different opinion let him have the frankness to say so; either boldly declare that the engineer ought to have been left to be drowned and the soldiers killed or honestly admit that the government do exactly what another would have done in its place. But, this first duty fulfilled, the task of the government does not seem to us to have terminated, and a searching inquiry must make known the facts which have produced this riot of the workmen.

The Pantin Murders-A Former Murder by

The Pantin Murders—A Former Murder by Traupmann.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post, writing on the 12th of October, says:—A fresh crime committed by Traupmann has just been discovered. During the first days of July, a young workman employed in M. Pinart's foundry at Marquise, near Lille, suddenly disappeared. On the 8th of July a body was found in the canal which runs from Dunkirk to Petite Synthe, which was identified as that of Duburquoy, the missing workman, who was known to carry about his person the sum of 200 trancs—28. At Traupmann's house a travelling bag, marked with the name of Jules Duburquoy, was seized with the rest of his personal effects by the police. It will be remembered that Traupmann has more than once affuded to having thrown a man into deep water. M. Douet d'Arcq, in his last cross-examination, having put questions to him grounded on certain admissions Traupmann had made on previous occasions, he has become cautious, and now replies by monosyllables to the Procureur Imperial's interrogations.

Inauguration of a Bonaparte Family Statue.

The Paris correspondent of the Path Math Gazette, writiny on the 13th of October, says:—The statue of General Leciere, brother-in-taw of Napoleon, was anaugurated on Sunday at Pontoise. In the absence of M. Lefevre-Pontalis, deputy of the department, who refused to do honor to the deceased husband of Pauline Bonaparte because he had taken part in the coup d'état of the 18th Brumaire, the Prefect presided. That M. Lefevre-Pontalis should have refused to be present has astonished those of his friends who remember that he was not long ago a Councilior of State, and that when he first presented himself before his present constituents he beasted of being descended from the nurse of the King of Rome. M. Lefevre-Pontalis must think the man of December in a very bad way.

Americans in Paris. The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph, writing on the 13th of October, says:—

The Parts correspondent of the London Telegraph, writing on the 13th of October, says:—

I cannot help again referring to the preponderance in Parts of American society—very happiny for Paris; for where the Russians and the English have gone to—I speak of real Russians and agreat English—nobody exactly knows. They are supposed to be divided between Siberia and Scarborough—n'importe, at least they are not here. As for our Transatiantic cousins, they have really a Paris in Paris. They have a "quarter"—the best; they are just starting a club—a thing which English energy has not yet been able to effect; they have several banks, iour or five papers, an established "bar"—I do not mean a "bar" of advocates out of whose mouths wise things flow, but a "bar" of general visitors into whose mouths good things go; they perfectly people the Grand Hotel, the life of which grand caravanseral, with its place for "refreshment," its "ifft," its lounging, mooning sort of ways, they thoroughly enjoy. Waiting two hours till the carriage comes just suits them. It strikes me that an American could wait forever. Well, the Americans seem to do everything, spend everything, enjoy everything in every way. Mind there are Americans and Americans; and I speak of the best, to whom Paris is much indebted; for prices have now frightened away the English, and politics, or rather the luli of them, has done the same by the French.

#### SWITZERLAND.

sanne-Points of the Questions Treated-Austria-Republican Confederation-People-Decentralization of Governments-Women's Rights-Restitution of Poland-Economical Reform-Socialism and Commusism-The Labor Question-North American and Central American Speakers.

LAUSANNE, Oct. 12, 1869. I give you further extracts from M. Ludwig Simon's speech at the Peace Congress, as far as they touch upon the present and future configuration of

Germany. He said:—

We have seen that North Germany possesses the features of uniformity white variety in it is, as yet, represented by a few decaying dynasties only. Austria shows the direct reverse. She has all grades of variety, her only uniformity consists in her, however much shaken, dynasty. A federal union will be her only remedy, though it is no easy transition from a dungeon of fettered nations to the free archa of sorreign peoples. But, sooner or later, and as the only means of preserving her existence, she must pass this democratic rubicon. Liberty has a most wonderful power of union. Look at little Switzerland, composed of French, Germann, Rubiars. An action of attraction of French Germann, Rubiars. On ask of a attraction of the great Fowers familiar to boom than the maintenance of motionalities due to the result of the court of an action of the maintenance of an internal case and failed to make it renounce its federal republican constitution. Liberty, securely established, is a far higher boon than the maintenance of nationalities due to a natural cause only. The best field for our Peace and Liberty League and establishment of the United States of Europe is South Germany. Notwithstanding its military and enatons conventions with the North, we see that the 0,00,000 inhabitants of the Grand Ducky of Plessa, south of the Main, of Baden, Wurtenberg and Swaria, have yet preserved inhabitants of the Grand Ducky of Plessa, south of the Main, of Baden, Wurtenberg and Swaria, have yet preserved as Southern Confederation, not Qunsatic, obeying a fewer of the confederation, and the southern General Confederation, the southern General Confederation of the southern General Confederation, and the southern General Confederation of the southern Germany could be southern General Confederation of the south Germany could be southern General General General Confederation of the southern Germany may then have the effect of encryating the people's spirin as in North Germany. It is better for South Germany to remain confined to its own resources. Its development will be clow but aure. The events in France, now, are no less favorable to the people's initiative in South Germany and all over it, than they were, at the time, to Count Bismarck. Let South Germany was then have the South Germany was the south Germany and all over it, than they were, at the time, to Count Bismarck. Let South Germany was usefully participate in the formation of the United States of Europe, it would be necessary that the North German Confederation Introduce into its constitution the type federal Confederation Introduce into its con

At the opening of the second day's session letters were read from Garibaldi, Dr. Joh. Jacoby, Jules Simon, &c. Garibaldi writes that he will adnere to the programme of the Congress "till his last breath." Dr. Jacoby believes that a great political revulsion is near, and that then the Congress will be the centre

of all social democratic elements.
Signor De Virte (Piacenza) read a declaration from many Italian societies—among them the grand lodge of Freemasons—giving their assent to the resolu-

tions adopted last year at Berne.

Mr. Samber, from Colombia, South America, spoke in layor of declaring war on a level with murder. His other propositions were-strict prohibition of duels, neutrality of great roadways of trame, as the Canal of Suez, the Atlantic cables, &c. The further reasoning against all "armed intervention" did not meet with the approval of the assembly. He closed by recommending that Switzerland, Belgium and Holland should form the nucleus of a European con-Belgium and

federation.
M. Longuel, co-editor with Rogeard, at Brussels, deprecated the idea of a European confederation, only another wheel in the defective parliamentary nachinery, and one of no importance if to decide only questions of peace or war. This could be done by international treaties. Universal suffrage, as now existing in France, was no guarantee against abuse. Before the united States of Europe are thought of the different peoples ought to establish republican governments. It was useless to think of augmenting the number of national Jules Favres and Olliviers by so many international Payres and Olliviers. This brought out M. Lemonnier, who said there !

could never be too many Jules Favres in France. (Applause.) He admitted that Napoleon III. had made use of general sufrage as a trap to catch the people. But they had shown, nevertheless, that in spite of all trickery employed they would burst open the door.

spite of all trickery employed they would burst open the door.

The next speaker, Professor Buisson, from Neufchatek developed, in an eloquent manner, how each member should support and advance the aims of the league. In order to establish republics it is necessary first to raise republicans. These are nowhere abundant. First and foremost the popular press needs support. The large journals do not reach the misses of the people. The league must provide better popular information. Affiltery procivity should be deprecated by moral law. Those who style themselves good republicans should give their children other toys than guns, swords and the like arms, and they should early instruct that to wear a livery, no matter by whom, is sinaply ridiculous. The arms, and they should early instruct that to wear a livery, no matter by whom, is simply ridiculous. The himthus with which the school surrounds an Alexander, Casar or Napoleon should be dispelled. Republican opinion cannot be victorious if not ripened into republican conviction. Everything, natural science, political economy, statistics, must be brought into action, in order to convince the people of the common nulsance of the present governments. (Mucu applause.)

Herr Venedey moved to print 100,000 copies of the Professor's speech.

rofessor's speech.

M. Duruy, a Judge of Lausanne, proposed to invite
the governments to a general disarmament.

(Hilarity.)

He was replied to by M. G. Chaudey (the friend of Proudhon and administrator of his last will) that this was not feasible, as the league stood without the pale of the present governments.

A French lawyer, M. Mie, from Perigueux, offered an amendment to the effect that the judiciary should be elected by direct popular vote, pleading very spiritedly in favor of it, and denouncing in terms of the utmost hatred the Casarism now dominant in France. Addournment

rance. Adjournment. On the third day, the 17th, the debate respecting a

plainly showed that the centralists in the assembly of over 500 members were but few, probably half adozen, while the vast majority advocated the federative principle.

One of this small minority, M. Gattincau, a lawyer of Paris, having obtained the floor, combatted many of the propositions made by the other side. In Helgium, with liberal institutions, the judiciary is appointed by government. The proposition to call upon the European governments to constitute themselves a court of arbitration for the settlement of all pending questions reminded him of the iamo and wolf in the fable. With greater authority among his colleagues than the Congress would have, Napoleon III. had in vain invited them; it would, therefore, be best to leave kings at home. Of a tederative spirit, as discovered in Europe by M. Chaudin, nothing was known to him. South Germany and Austria were rather brooding revenge for Sadowa than thinking of a confederation; Spain needed unity in order to keep down the clergy; Italy must have a powerful centralization to achieve the liberation of Rome. The French republic had established centralization, and without it no republic could exist. Protessor Buisson had correctly appreciated the force of public opinion, but had overlooked that twenty-seven per cent of military recruits in France could neitner read nor write. What, therefore, was most needed in the programme was obligatory and gratutous instruction. The legislatures should be called upon to transfer all the sums demanded for military establishments to the budgets of public instruction. Education is the mother of ilberty.

Mrs. Rose, from the United States of America, addressed the assembly in English, trying to prove that no lasting peace could be obtained as long as women were deprived of their rights. It was aquestion of justice, and without justice no peace.

The next speaker was M. Jules Ferry, member of the French Chamber. As he ascended to the desk he was loudly cheered. He said:—

Each member of the Peace Congress should swar a Hannibal

the French Chamber. As he ascended to the desk he was loudly cheered. He said:

Each member of the Peace Congress should swear a Hannibal's oath against monarchial centralization. He had not expected a the see halls there might be found any of its award as a fire deep land had been controlled in the victory, he would say in the words of the poet—"The world is out of joint." The main impediments to a European federation were the two Chasars on this and the other side of the Rhine Both aim at supremacy, which is the contrast of foderation. Such ambition between Austria and Prussias had, of necessity, destroyed the German bund. Previous to establishing a federation it would be necessary to set aside the grasping dynasties and the elements of "centralization," because of their hostility and liberty. They are the army, clergy, administration and courts. By fresing the State from the influence of these elements if can freely develop itself. Hers he was interrupted by M. dattineau, who claimed that the reputile had been founded by "centralization." M. Ferry retoried, "Applause. Noise.) The President demanded sience, and Mr. Ferry continued. Prench centralization. Is of purely monarchial origin. It was a gainst Austria; India XIV. Who employed it as tweat against Austria; India XIV. took advantagement of the internal propose, he employed the total auprement in Europe; a tempotone in the lib Herunarie Napoleon. Lave system to centralization. Napoleon, the nephew. after his coup detail, developed administrative centralization to the utmost degree; but perceiving that it was not sufficient for his purpose, he called sighteen months after the coup detail, the army to war—a war provoked by him and soon followed by two others. Tranny provided as long as they were vivictorious, but since the

to abrogate militarism. Once overthrown in France it could not be maintained for a month in Germany.

M. Laurier, lawyer from Paris and co-editor of the Rappet, drew the distinction between political and administrative union. No one intends, he said, to touch the former, to complian of ta France comme une et indiscisiole, but the administration must be decentralized. The young republican party must hold together, not separate from the laboring classes and try to solve, in a scientific spirit, the social question in order to dispense with the present kind of governments which, with more or less skill, defraud the people. According to his idea the centre of gravity lies in Paris. "Give me liberty in Paris," he closed his remarks, "and I'll dictate peace to Europe."

Here Gogg moved as an amendment to the resolutions that the people should be vested with direct legislative power. This motion was seconded by Signor Riboll, the friend and physician of Garibaldi, who supported it in the name of the Italian members of the Congress. All the resolutions drawn up by the committee were put to vote and carried by a vast unjointy. The order of the day now stood on the Polish and Orientai questions. The majority of the central committee had reported the following declaration:—Whereas the only firm basis of peace and liberty in Europe the label properties the following declaration:—

Committee has reported the following declaration:—
Whereas the only firm basis of peace and liberty in Europe
is the independence of its peoples; and whereas harmony between the Polish, Oriental and Occidental democracy is one
of the most essential conditions for the establishment of the
European Confederation, the Congress declares that the
Polish, the Oriental and the Czechlan questions must be

solved, as all others, by the amplest application of that general principle, the autonomy of peoples.

It also proposes to appoint a special committee for the purpose of closely studying the different points connected with these questions and gathering documents and materials bearing upon them.

An adjournment was then agreed upon, and the meeting on the following day commenced with the report of the aforesaid Central Committee which was read by General Bosack, a Polish refugee, the dweit upon the sufferings of his countrymen, as also of other Christians under Turkish dominion, and described the oppression imposed by the dynasty

dweit upon the sufferings of his countrymen, as also of other Christians under Turkish dominion, and described the oppression imposed by the dynasty of Harpsburg upon the Slavonic and other races. War only could settle the Polish and Oriental questions, but it would be the last of all wars. The Slaves and Greeks of the Orient might then unite and form a federative State.

A motion was made by Herr Sonneman to strike out in the declaration "la question tchégue"—the Czechian question, which, he contended, was of far less importance than the Polish and Oriental question. The affairs of the inhabitants of Bohemia and Moravia concerned Germany, it was very questionable whether the right of self-government ought to be accorded to every province or canton desirous of secession. The principle of la France, time et viaticishle, should apply also to other countries. In the present condition of Russia, the secession of Bohemia would be dangerous to Germany. A German federation would be dangerous to Germany and the succession of Bohemia would be dangerous to Germany and the severance of Bohemia would be adding the work of Blamarck or of Russia.

M. Bosack replied that a true democrat must account every people the right of self government.

M. Monteaux, from France, gave a description of the mixture of Oriental and Slavonic races, accused the Hungarians of oppression toward the Slavonic race and closed with a tribute to the Czechs.

accessed the Hungarians of oppression toward the stavonic race and closed with a tribute to the Czechs.

Herr Gustav Vogt, Professor of National Economy, from Berne, seconded the motion of Sonneman, but proposed to say, in lieu of Lquestion tscheques the Stavonic races. The Oriental question, he said, and been too long looked upon as one of power, inough it was eminently a question of independence and liberty. If it was not desirable to do the work of a Bismarck it was no less so in behalf of a Beust,

M. Longuet, Paris—The Poles could only count upon the assistance of French republicans it they became real democrats. Until now they had shown by the treatment of the peasants that they are not worthly of that name.

Herr Ludwig Simon, Treves, said:—

The solution of the question of nationalities depended on a favorable political constellation. It would be an error to allow the Czecha a parallel position with the Poles, and he would, therefore, support the amendment of striking them from the resolutions. A free Poland would be a wail for Germany against Russia, but Bohemia was a German member. When, in 1850, the Proussian commanders entered Boomia, they was the brack to lead them assistance. The proposition of M. Bosack would at once bring on a war in behalf of Poland. Its adoption would be the least proper thing for a Peace Congress. (Vebement applaues)

Herr Venedey said:—

The restitution of Poland is to us Germans a duty of honor and instelle, which weighs heartly on our considences, since

Peace Congress. (Vebernent appliance.)

Herr Venedey said:—

The restitution of Poland is to us Germans a duty of honor and justice, which weighs hearily on our consciences, since we lent ourselves to tear assunder that nation. One of the principal causes of the loss of Poland may be charged to the Poland relationship of the people. They had not learned a lesson, even by misfortune. The Polan peasants were emanchated, not by them, but by the Emperor of Russia, and a few years ago in Galibia, the peasants, encouring a manufacture, the Poland peasants were emanchated, not by them, but by the Emperor of Russia, and a few years ago in Galibia, the peasants, encouring again to-day—because there had never existed a Polish people. Up to this very day the unfortunate Poles nourish preiensions which in the eyes of neighboring nations can be realized only by wast conquesta. The frontiers of their ideal reading from the Fallite to the carpathian mountains, embrace unifloms of unighboring people and presuppose their subjection. But we democrats say, nevertheless, Poland must be restituted. We add, however, you Poles must aid us by respecting other bations and your own; by learning to think and act with dignity worthy of their and deliverance. In keeping with this you must not try to change a national question bucking the position of the disects in Bohemia, on German soil, to an international, a "question behave."

And, turning towards the French members, he

And, turning towards the French members, he

even-handed justice. stablishment of syndics for laborers and employers.

ples of even-handed justice.

3. Establishment of syndies for laborers and employers.

These resolutions were explained at length by
M. Charles Lemannier, who said that the committee were far from thinking that they had found a
panacea for the social suffering, but would feel well
satisfied if they had contributed an tota to the sointion of this difficult question.

M. Wirnhoff, from Russia, gave it as its opinion
that the strife between capital and labor would continue until the establishment of a perfect equilibriam. Labor revolved against capital and its insurrection is just. The last Congress at Berne had
rejected Bakunin's proposition of general equality
and the present Congress had therefore no right to
interfere with the social question. (Ohi ohi) it is
a dispute similar to that of the Church and its
adversaries. If you don't abolish Church and capitai it is useless to hold peace congresses.

M. Bouchet, from France, declared himself to be a
socialist, but not a communist. He wants equal
rights for all; but a general confiscation of private
property did not seem to him the correct way of
obtaining it.

M. Fribourg (Paris) pointed to the omission in the

property did not seem to him the correct way of obtaining it.

M. Fribourg (Paris) pointed to the omission in the foregoing resolutions of the banking monopoly, which he showed to be as injurious as that of the carrying trade.

M. Longuet, from France, dilated upon the railway, canal, mining and other monopolies, which the state alone should possess and could rent out, for short periods, to companies. So it should be with banks. The Bank of France, for instance, has lent its capital to the State. It has, therefore, no capital, its business carried on by monopoly might be conducted with the same advantage by the State. It would cheapen credit and make it accessible to all, without practical reforms the workingman would always be victimized by monopoly. It will not do to ignore socialism; for otherwise the laborers would not assist in the struggle for political freedom. (Applanse).

ignore socialism; for otherwise the laborers would not assist in the struggle for political freedom. (Appliause).

Herr Sonneman—The delegate had demanded general equality; that is demanded by every one in this room. He did not tell us how he would carry out his ideal. At Issie already they dare not speak of the abolition of private property, well knowing that it would lead to material and intellectual recrogression. Indeed, these questions must remain at rest until the millions of agricultural laborers which are not represented at this Congress should have organized and demanded changes. Until then science would be able to grasp the question more rilly. The most important object at present should be, on the one hand, to increase production; on the other hand to restrict as much as possible the unjust distribution of property. The greatest wrong arises out of monopoles, through which large property as constantly gained without work, while labor always receives madequate compensation. In general he agreed with the previous speakers, and without knowing what resolutions might be proposed by them he would submit a few amendments to the resolutions of the committee, viz:—

Firstly—Expropriation of all monopoles granted by the State, in order to afford credit to every class of labor. Thirdly—lestriction of working hours; protection of children to be prohibited.

Thirdy—Restriction of working hours; protection of laborers against unjust factory rules; employment of children to be prohibited.

M. Gustave Chaudey—The people who made the revolutions of 1789, 1830 and 1848 never asked if they were social or pointical. They simply left that freedom was a necessity for all. The blood which nowed in these revolutions was not spill in va n; for to-day the position of the working man is better than before, though clouded by Cusarism. One thing might be learned from the revolution of 1789. The bourgeois classes have attained their liberty without the assistance of nobility or clergy. May the laboring classes do the same. We who are called bourgeois are incapable of solving the labor question. We remain quiet and say to them:—Improve your international trades' unions; we must wait until you arrive at greater perfection. As to the gentleman from Russia, he would say to him, it was quite new that the West required from the East lessons as to social progress. Russia had something yet to de in order to participate in the civilization of Western Europe. Liberty of association is, in my opinion, the best means of solving the social question. In closing, he proposed to lay the whole matter on the table for further consideration. This being but to the vote it was rejected by a large majority, whereupon the assembly adjourned to the following day.

### BOHEMIA.

New World Ideas and American Literature-The Legislative Relations Towards Austria—The Religious Aspect—What the People Require-At the Polls in John Huss Style.

PRAGUE, Oct. 10, 1869. My last evening here was passed at the house of Mr. Voite Naprstek, of whom I have written in a former letter, and who has lived many years in the United States. Mr. Naprstek is thoroughly imbued with the ideas of the New World, and is as go-ahead in business and politics as a genuine American. Since his return to Bohemia Mr. Napratek has Since his retain to botchis al. Sapsick his founded a reading club for ladies. At this club, which occupies a portion of his house, may be found the principal English and American newspapers, a good selection of American and English authors. Bohemian, Russian, Polish and other Slavonic book's and newspapers are of course well represented. In the reading room of the club are large portraits of Washington, Franklin, Jackson, and photographic portraits of Grant, Colfax and other distinguished Americans. It was really very interesting to find such a collection of books and portraits, reminding one of America, in a house standing at one end of Bethlehem square, the place where John Huss lived and preached. Mr. Naprstek is a member of the Bohemian Diet, and, like all Bohemians of the present day, is an oppo-nent of the Vienna government. He is one of the eighty-four members who left the Diet in 1867, and was deprived of his place in common with the other protesting members. The Vienna government was of opinion that the people would not support their seceding representatives. The recent elections, however, have shown, to use the words of a Vienna the Bohemians. All the members who protested the Bohemians. All the members who protested and left the Diet in 1867 have been returned, many of them unantimously, others by very large majorities, being opposed only by the government officials. Mr. Napristes has been re-elected by his constituents, and last evening at his house was collected a large number of the leading political and literary men of the country. I had a good opportunity of learning what the political and resignous aspirations of the country are. Both of these topics were freely discussed.

With regard to religion, I was informed that there is probably no Catholic country in Europe in which

cussed.

With regard to religion, I was informed that there is probably no Catholic country in Europe in which there is so little devotion to Rome as in Bohemia. That the most ardent desire of the country is to bring the Church more into accordance with the wants of the people by naving all religious services and ceremonies performed in the language of the country, and by giving laymen a part in the government of the Church. In a word, the people of Bohemia want a national Church; they do not want a reformation in the sense of a separation, but they want to have control over the religious affairs of their own country. In my last letter I sent a translation of resolutions passed at a great meeting of the people in the interior of Bohemia wonders of the people in the interior of Bohemia. Other meetings of a similar character are soon to be held, and I am assured that among the most zealous supporters of this agitation are the country priests. The first people here do not hesitate to declare that it the infallibility of the Pope is made an article of fauth at the coming Council there will be a schasm in the Church in consequence. The opposition of a few bishops they also do not look upon as of very great importance. They say that a popular movement is necessary, and that if the people of France and Germany would only hold meetings and formulate their wishes and clearly set forth what is wanted a good result might be arrived at; for the bishops at the Council might become the representatives of this popular movement, and would have the expressed opinion of their respective countries to support hem, instead of being without an organized party, as they are now.

This movement in Bohemia is of great interest. the Church in consequence. The opposition of a few bishops they also do not look upon as of very great importance. They say that a popular movement is necessary, and that if the people of France and Germany would only hold meetings and formulate their wishes and clearly set forth what is wanted a good result might be arrived at; for the bishops at the Council might become the representatives of this popular movement, and would have the expressed opinion of their respective constries to suppose them. Instead of being without an organized party, as they are now.

This movement in Bohemia is of great interest, as they are now.

This movement in Bohemia is of great interest, as they are now.

This movement in Bohemia is of great interest, as they are now.

This movement in Bohemia is of great interest, as they are now.

This movement in Bohemia is of great interest, as they are now.

This movement in Bohemia is of great interest, as they are now.

This movement in Bohemia is of great interest, which the people have clearly and distinctly stated what they want.

The questions of the city of Prague

took place two days ago, and were of the most exciting character. I had no idea that there was such a training in electioneering as there is here until I actually witnessed it. The government, having been defeated in all the country districts on the 22d ult, and in all the towns on the 24th, ordered the adjournment of the Pringue elections. This was done in order to carry the capital at all hazards. This at least, is what the Bobenians say, and their statement seems very plausible. By a ministerial order from Vienna a change was made in the conditions of voting. The Mayor of Prague, Dr. Klandy, was ordered to issue the necessary papers to such persons as should be presented for the purpose of becoming voters. The government candidates had prepared, it seems, a list of adherents, who, if qualified to vote, would be able to bear down all opposition and carry them into office triumphantly. Dr. Klandy refused to obey the orders from Vienna and resigned his office, stating that he could not transgress the law. Upon his resignation the late Mayor was overwhelmed with telegrams from all parts of the country, applicating and thanking him for what he had done. The Bohemians at say that the qualifications for voting are defined by a law of the country, and that they can be changed only by new legislation, not by a ministerial order. Nothing was gained for the government by the qew voters. The opposition presented a still greater number of their own adherents, and carried the election at all points.

The new of the country and the greater number of them waiting the issue with the greatest auxiety, not a single disturbance was to be seen. The Hohemians worked in a manner worthy of the old Hussitos. Every man who could vote was at the polis; among others, a sick man was brought on his bed and voted. When he had given his votee for the opposition cheers were heal on every side. Toward evening, when the result was made known, the loy of the victors may be imagined. The apparent stolidity disappeared, and a form of cheers went

#### ROME.

The Bulletin du Diocise de Reims, France, pub ishes the following note from the Archbishop:

lishes the following note from the Arcabishop:

Certain journals have announced that the Arcabishop of this city, together with several French bishops, would undertake the defence of Father Hyacinihe at the Ecumenical Council. The Arcabishop has not protested against such an assertion, because he is perfectly decided, on principle, to reply only by silence, saving in certain exceptional cases, to the instinuations of the press. That, in fact, is the only method in these times to avoid placing his speech at the complete discretion of journalism.

#### BELGIUM.

A Statue to King Leopold the First-Speech of the King, His Son.

A Statue to King Leopold the First—Speech of the King, His Son.

On Sunday, the 10th of October, a statue erected to the memory of Leopold I. was inaugurated at Namur, in the presence of the King and Queen of the Belgians. The statue represents the late King with his right hand on the King and Queen of the Belgians. The statue represents the late King with his right hand on the constitution, which he had sworn to preserve, and his left hand on the handle of his sword. The words of the inscription are:—"The grateful city of Namur to Leopold I."

At a banquet which was subsequently given the present king, in reply to the sentiment of his health, proposed by the Burgomaster, said, "I am deeply indebted to you for the toast which the Burgomaster has proposed to you in such fervent and patriotic terms, and am not the less grateful for the evidences of the affection which I have experienced among you. The statue which you have erected will recall a reign which was great, because, being free in 18 development, the nation was happy and prosperous. It will recall the sympathetic ties which for thirty-four years so united Beigium to its King that even death Itself was not able to break them—bonds the tradition of which I have a firm hope will not be lost in the second generation. There is not, gentlemen, any sight so moving to a son as to see others giving honor to the memory of his father. There is no encouragement more consoling to a king than to see his people reciprocate the devotion of their primes. Inspired with the sentiments which were often expressed to you by him whose recollections are present with us all, I drink to the prosperity of the city and province of Namur.

### WALES.

Scientific Advance-A Railway on a New Principle. The London Railway News, writing on the exten-

sion of the railroad system in Great Britain, says:sion of the railroad system in Great Britain, says:—
The Portmadoc and Festining Railway, Wales, is now attracting much attention among scientiflomen. This is a little line in North Wales, which was originally constructed for the purpose of acting as a trainway for slate and stone from the hills of Merionethshire to the seashore. It is now being used as a regular goods and passenger line. The chief pecularity in its construction is that the gauge is only two leet broad. Hence, though the line runs through a very difficult country, the expenses of construction and working are so small that the traffic yields the enormous revenue of thirty per cent. The reason is simple enough. It is because the proportion between the dead weight and paying weight is so much less than upon other railways. The engine and tender upon this line weigh about ten tons, against forty tons upon the wider gauge of other lines. Instead of a first class carriage weighing seven and a half tons, to carry thirty-two passengers, and representing nearly five cwt. of dead weight for each passenger, the carriages on the Festiniog weigh ohly thirty cwt. for twelve passengers, or two and a half cwt. The Railway News, without going so far as to say that a two-foot guage will furnish the railway of the future, is confinent "its economy and efficiency will cause it to be extensively adopted."

### TURKEY.

The Empress of France Received by the

Sultan.

In addition to our cable reports of the above ineresting event already published, we have the fol lowing mail details from Europe to-day:-

lowing mail details from Europe to-day:—
On the arrival of the Empress in the Bosphorns, the girls from the Catholic schools at Constantinopie, who were on board a French steamer, sang a hymn of welcome, and the Empress warmly bowed her acknowledgments. The yacht Aigle dipped her flag when the squadron arrived at the palace. Begier Bey and the Sulfan came off in an elegant caque specially constructed for the Empress.
On landing his Majesty gave his arm to the Empress and escorted her up the avenue to the palace, whilst royal saintes from the Asiatic and European sides of the Bosphorus were fired. The yards of the squadron were manned.

The Sulfan then returned to the Palace Dalmagachtiche, and a general holiday was held. After sunset the vessels at the Golden Horn and in the Bosphorus, and the minerets of the mosques, were lighted up, and a general flumination took place, and fireworks were displayed from the sea of Marmora to the Black Sea.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The amount of damage caused to public institu-tions and works during the recent outbreaks in Spain is estimated at 40,000,000 reals.

is estimated at 40,000,000 reals.

A man was recently executed in Altona, North Germany, who had mardered his father, mother, two brothers, two sisters and a female servant in order to secure a small bag of money.

Count Wratislaw, Privy Councillor and Comptroller of the impersal Paince at Vienna, committed suicide by blowing out his brains after having assisted at the dinner given to the Prince Royal of Prussia.

Official assassinations still continue in Italy, the most recent being the murder of the secretary of the command of Orgasolo, in Sardinia, and an attempt upon the life of the municipal secretary of the city of Naples.